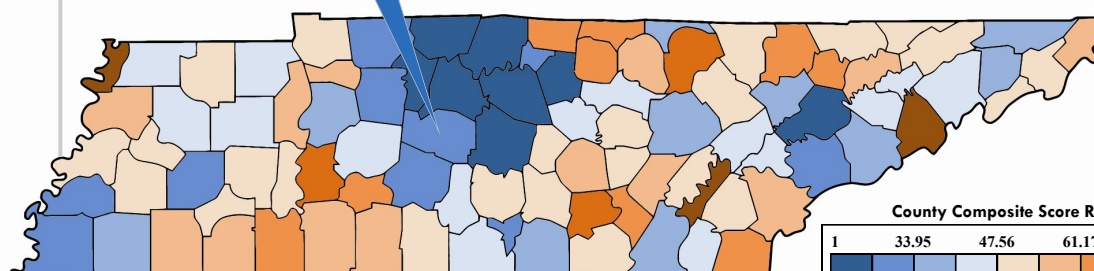


# The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

## SNAPSHOT: WILLIAMSON COUNTY

2012



County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

### INSIDE

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Population (2010): 183,182

Pop. Density: 314.4/square mile

Seat of Government: Franklin

Largest Town: Franklin

Down from 6th

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Rutherford	1	Employment and Earnings Composite	42.00	35 ▼
Cheatham	2	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$47,013	1 ▢
Wilson	3	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	62.47%	94 ▲
Davidson	4	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	68.9%	26 ▼
Sumner	5	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	4.2%	3 ▢
Robertson	6	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	26.0%	86 ▲
Knox	7	Economic Autonomy Composite	13.63	1 ▢
Smith	8	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	22.5%	60 ▼
Williamson	9	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	48.2%	1 ▢
Moore	10	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	95.3%	1 ▢
Montgomery	11	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.21%	20 ▼
Trousdale	12	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	7.4%	1 ▢
Blount	13	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	6.1%	1 ▢
Madison	14	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	23.1%	3 ▼
Maury	15	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	11	22 ▼
Shelby	16	<b>County Overview:</b> Williamson County women, overall, are among the best educated, highest earning, most economically sound and autonomous women in Tennessee. However, a number of indicators continue to weigh down this county, which ranks first in five different areas. Among them, the local wage gap is foremost and ranks second to last in the state. In addition to this disparity—which spans nearly \$30,000 dollars—women in the county are much less likely than their peers to own a business, and are only slightly more likely to fill a managerial position in a local business.		
Dickson	17			
Tipton	18			
Hamilton	19			

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

\* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

\*\* The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

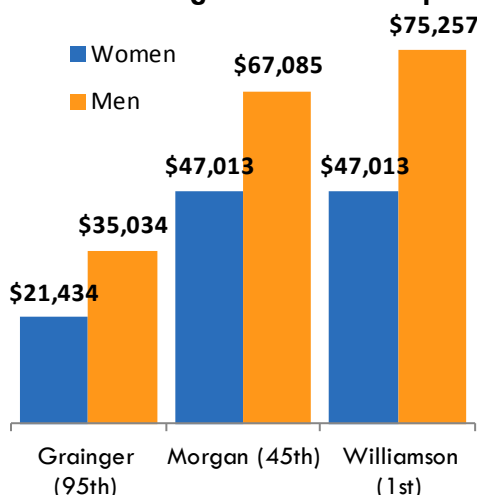
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

# The Status of Women in: Williamson County

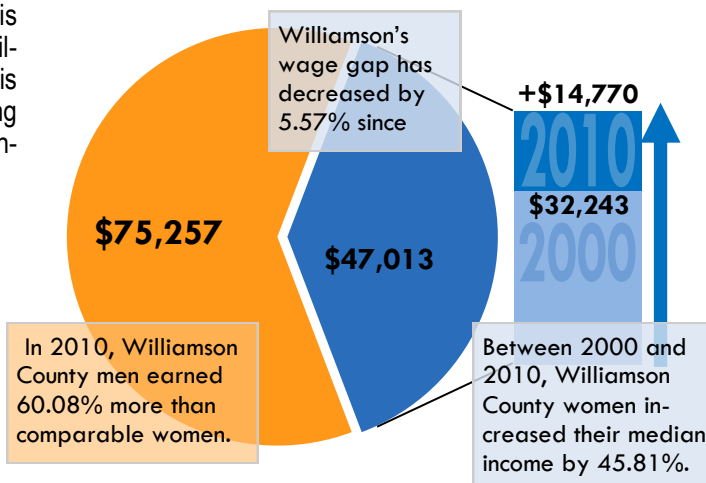
## Earnings

**W**illiamson County women earned a median income of \$47,013 in 2010, having added \$14,770, or 45.81 percent, in wages since 2000. This rate was greater than most seen statewide and Williamson maintained the top rank in the state in this indicator. Male wages increased 32.8 percent during that period and rank first in the state as well. Both genders outpaced the inflation rate of 26.6 percent.

### Median Earnings: Counties Compared



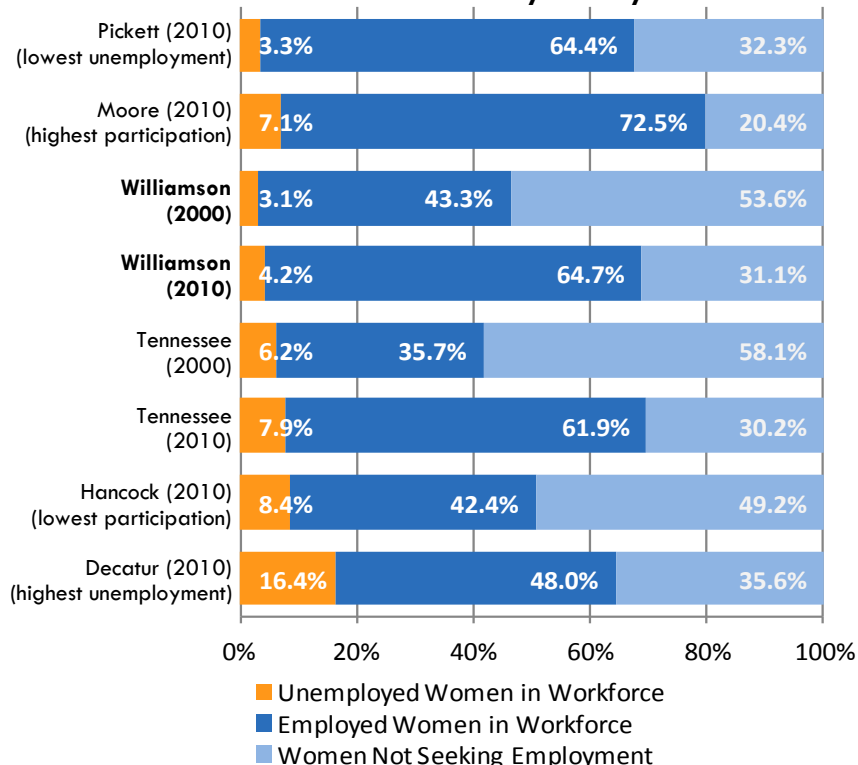
### Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



**Because** female wage gains were greater than male growth, the local disparity in wages between men and women decreased by 5.57 percent between 2000 and 2010. Despite this, women in Williamson continue to earn just 62.47 percent of local men's incomes in 2010. This is the second worst disparity in the state and was dead last in 2000. This difference corresponds to an annual shortfall of \$28,244.

## Employment

### Workforce Access for Women By County and Year



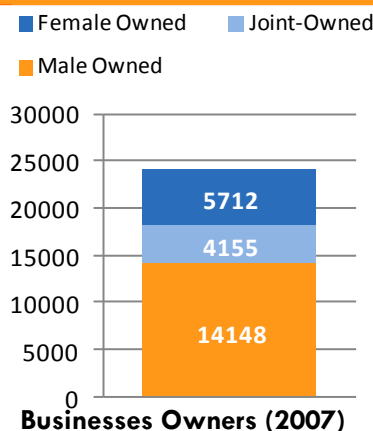
**Workforce** participation among women in Williamson County increased by 22.5 percent—nearly one-half—between 2000 and 2010, and slipped to 26th in this indicator, from 11th. With 68.9 percent of women either employed or searching for work, women in Williamson were 0.9 percent less likely to be involved in the labor pool than women statewide.

While women in the county participate at moderately high rates in the state, local men are distinctly more likely to work than most men or women in Tennessee, at a rate of 91.2 percent. Women with children under six in the county are less likely to work, at a rate of 59.3 percent.

As participation rates have grown, unemployment has also increased, but remains among the lowest in the state (ranked third). Rising from 3.1 percent to 4.2 percent between 2000 and 2010, the rate at which women in Williamson are jobless and searching is nearly half the rate of women statewide.

Local men match women in unemployment, and women with young children are jobless at the lower rate of 3 percent.

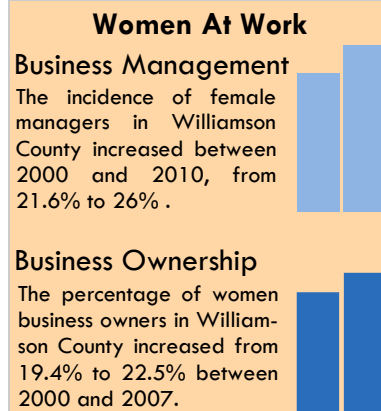
# The Status of Women in: Williamson County



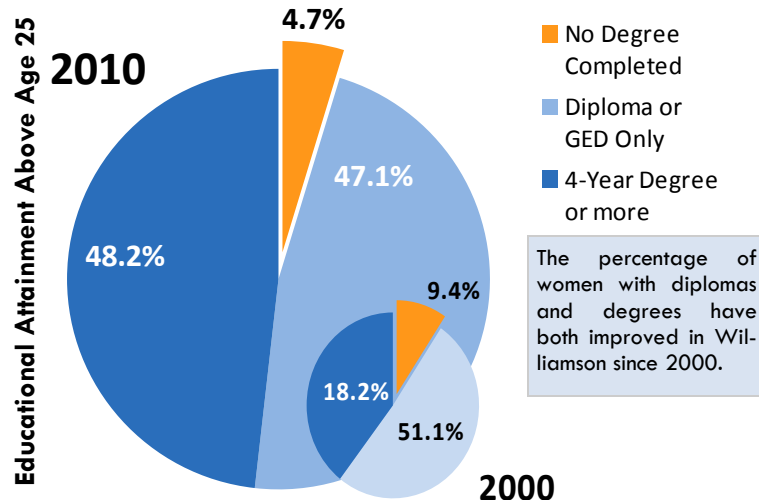
**Williamson** County women made moderate gains in managerial presence between 2000 and 2010. Countywide, 4.4 percent more managers are now female, rising three spots to 86th in Tennessee, but continuing to trail the state rate of 36 percent.

Women also appeared to own a larger share of the businesses in Williamson in 2007 than they had in 2000. However, with an observed increase of only 3.1 percent, Williamson dropped one place, to 60th; continuing to trail much of the state in this indicator.

When also considering joint-owned businesses, women owned a partial stake in 41.1 percent of all local firms and employed over 13,300 workers.



## Education



**Women** in Williamson County continue to excel in all three academic indicators and post the highest figures in two of three indicators.

The percentage of women holding four year degrees in Williamson County more than doubled to include nearly half of those age 25 and older, and continued to rank highest in the state.

Similarly, nearly every woman in that age range held a diploma, with just 4.7 percent of Williamson women having neither a diploma nor a GED. Williamson continued to rank first in the measure also.

Lastly, Williamson's female dropout rate was lower during the 2011-12 school year—a rate of 0.21 percent—but slipped one rank, to 20th, since 2000.

## Living

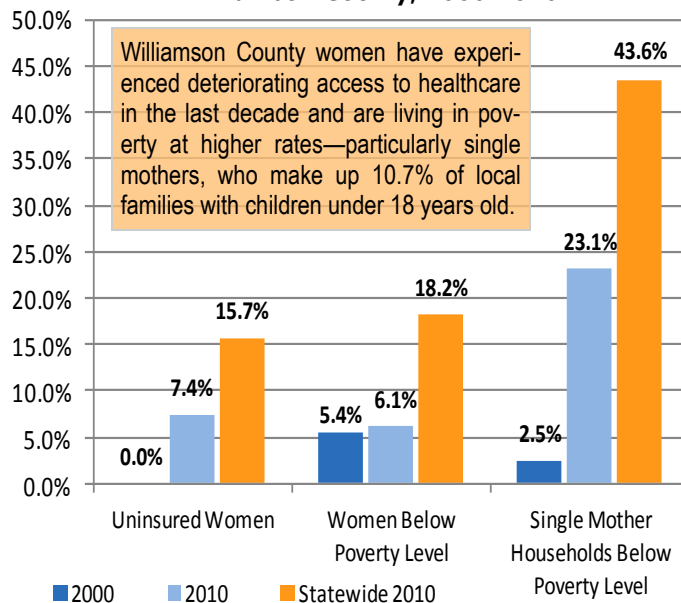
**Women** in Williamson County endured a familiar drop in health care access and an increase in poverty rates between 2000 and 2010, but remained among the least affected by these trends.

Of women in the county age 65 and under, 7.4 percent were uninsured in 2010, rising from a negligible number in 2000. Despite this increase, local women were still half as likely to be uninsured as the average woman in Tennessee and Williamson maintained its leading rank.

Overall poverty among women has grown as well, but increased just 0.7 percent between 2000 and 2010. In this indicator, too, Williamson women fared better than anyone else in Tennessee, and women statewide were three times as likely to live in poverty as local women.

Single mothers appeared to account for much of the overall increase in poverty among Williamson women. Increasing from a rate of 2.3 percent in 2000, nearly one in four lived in poverty in 2010. This rate of growth was tremendous, outpacing most counties in Tennessee, but the 2010 figure remained nearly half that of the statewide rate, and was the third lowest in county rankings.

## Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Williamson County, 2000-2010



# About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at [www.tennesseewomen.org](http://www.tennesseewomen.org)

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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